His worth, if all the Nations knew, Sure the whole earth would love Him too.

be no luxuriant garden without plenty of

water. I saw a garden in the midst of the desert amid the Rocky mountains. I said, "How is it possible you have so many

flowers, so much rich fruit, in a desert for

miles around?" I suppose some of you have seen those gardens. Well, they told me they

had aqueducts and pipes reaching up to the

hills, and the snows melted on the Sierra

ee the rainbow around the throne.

I wandered in a garden of Brazilian cashew

nut, and I saw the luxuriance of those gar-

dens was helped by the abundant supply of

were not admitted, but by a strange coinci-

dence, at the moment I got in, the king's

chariot passed, and the gardener went up on

the hill and turned on the water, and it came

flashing down the broad stairs of stone until

sunlight and wave in gleesome wrestle tum-

bled at my feet. And so it is with this garden

ardon from above, peace from above, com-

ort from above, sanctification from above.

Streams from Lebanon Oh 1 :2 consolation

in this thought! Would God that the garden-

ers turned on the fountain of salvation until

he place where we sit and stand might

become Elim with twelve wells of

water and threescore and ten palm trees. But

hear His sound at the garden gate. I hear

he lifting of the latch of the gate. Who

n through the garden gate. He comes

hrough this path of the garden and He

omes to the aged man, and He . .ys: "Old

man, I come to help thee; I come to

trengthen thee. Down to hoary hairs I will

helter thee; I will give thee strength at the

time of old age. I will not leave; I will

ever forsake thee. Peace, broken hearted

ld man ; I will be thy consolation forever."

And then Christ, the Gardener, comes up

nother path of the garden, and He sees a

oul in great trouble, and He says, "Hush,

coubled spirit: the sun shall not smite thee day, nor the moon by night; the Lord

hall preserve thee from all evil; the Lord

shall preserve thy soul." And then the Gar-

lener comes up another path of the garden,

and He comes where there are some beautiful

buds, and I say, "Stop, O Gardener; do not break them off." But He breaks them off,

the beautiful buds, and I see a great flutter

among the leaves, and I wonder what He is

loing, and He says: "I do not come to

estroy these flowers. I am only going to

ace. I have come into My garden to gather

lilies. I must take back a whole cluster of

well. Suffer the little children to come unto

Me and forbid them not, for of such is the

He has a right to come. We look into the

face of the Gardener as He breaks off the bud,

and we say: "Thou art worthy to have them.

pereaved father or mother ever uttered-

But you have noticed that around every

king's garden there is a high wall. You may

have stood at the wall of a king's court and

thought. "How I would like to see that gar-

gardener opened the gate, and the royal

equipage swept through it, and you caught

glimpse of the garden, but only a glimpse,

I bless God that this garden of Christ has

gates on all sides; that they are opened by

day, opened by night, and whosoever will may come in. Oh, how many there are who

die in the desert when they might revel

in the garden! How many there are who

are seeking in the garden of this world that

all nations laugh while he was living. And

nidst of his revelry he caught a glimpse of

his own face and his own apparel in the mirror, said: "That is true. I look just as

am-lost, body, mind, soul and estate, lost!

And so it was with Shenstone about his gar-

den, of which I spoke in the beginning of my

sermon. He sat down amid all its beauty

and wrung his hands and said, "I have lost

my way to happiness; I am frantic; I hate

everything; I hate myself as a mad man ought to." Alas so many in the gorden of

this world are looking for that flower they

never can find except in the garden of Christ!

Substantial comfort will not grow
In nature's barren sou.
All we can boast till Christ we know

How many have tried all the fountains of

this world's pleasure, but never tasted of the

stream from Lebanon! How many have re-

veled in other gardens to their soul's ruin, but

never plucked one flower from the garden of

our God! I swing open all the gates of the

garden and invite you in, whatever your his-

ory, whatever your sins, whatever your temp-

tations, whatever your trouble. The invita-

The flowers of earthly gardens soon fade:

but, blessed be God, there are garlands that

never wither, and through the grace of Christ

Jesus we may enter into the joys which are

provided for us at God's right hand. Oh,

come into the garden. And remember, as

the closing thought, that God not only

brings us into a garden here, but it is a gar-

There everlasting spring abides
And never withering flowers.
Death, like a narrow stream, divides

anat heavenly last from ou.s.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THERE are 103 barbers' unions.

THERE are 20,000 union bakers.

HIRED girls are flocking to Chicago

THERE are 307 iron molders' unions.

CHICAGO reports a scarcity of sailors,

FRANCE legalized trades unions in 1884.

Or 104 Austrian strikes nineteen succeeded.

PENNSYLVANIA coke miners are reorganiz-

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., has a letter carriers'

TACOMA (Washington) bricklayers received

Zoston letter carriers work only eight

THE boiler makers of Boston won their

EIGHT THOUSAND men employed in the

Loire Navy Yards struck at Nantes, France.

ALL the iron ore companies of the Ashland

Wis.) region, except the Aurora, have closed

THERE is a great demand for waitresses,

sewing girls, dressmakers and servants in the

It is said that the railroad managers of the

It is the almost universal practice in

Pennsylvania collieries to discharge men for

notifying the authorities of violations of the

A REDUCTION of one per cent. in the wages

of miners and mine laborers in the Schuyl-

kill (Penn.) region has been decreed, owing

A LABOR exchange has been established

by the unions in Kansas City, Mo., who in-

tend erecting a building after the pattern of

THE employes of the Reading Railroad

THE establishment of a Labor Exchange by

the labor organizations of Kansas City, Mo.,

is an attempt to carry into practical effect

May Day passed passed off in Europe with-

out special note. In many places in Germany

the workmen took no holiday, and where

there were parades there was no disturbance.

was made recently by the carpenters and

vance of wages from \$2.25 to \$5 60 a day,

claiming that the cost of living has lately

and removing obstructions from the cables

and electric wires used about the ore cars,

which are run on steep grades. He can walk

The union for termen who were on a strike

the co-operative idea of Edward Bellamy.

United States have agreed to sign no more

contracts with labor organizations.

the Paris Bourse du Travail.

only worked nine hours a day.

workmen in South Africa.

on a tight rope when necessary.

trike for a working day of nine hours.

lown indefinitely.

to dull trade.

large towns of Idaho.

tion comes no more to one than to all,

Whosoever will, let him come."

slone of heaven.

yet Theodore on a certain day, when in the

satisfaction which they can never find!

"Thy will be done."

for then the gates closed.

rosebuds. Peace, troubled soul; all shall be

them in a higher terrace and

of Christ. Everything comes from above-

TEXT: "A foundain of gardens, a well of hoing waters and streams from Lebanon."non's Song iv., 15. Some of the finest gardens of olden times were to be found at the foot of Mount Lesanon. Snow descended, and winter whitened the top of the mountain. Then when the warm spring weather came the snows melted

text when it speaks of the fountain of gardens and streams from Lebanon. Again and again the church is represented as a garden all up and down the word of God, and it is a figure specially suggestive at this orchards are about to put forth their blossom and the air is filled with bird voices.

after the ground had been prepared in the and scattered these seeds in shape of letters all across the bed of the garden. Weeks passed by, and the rains and the sunshine had done their work, and one day the child came in and said, "Mother, come quickly to the gar-den—come now." The mother followed the child to the garden, and the little child said : "Look here, mother. See! It is spelled all over the ground in flowers, "God is Love." Oh, my friends, if we only had faith emough we could see Gospel lessons all around and about us-lessons in shells on the beach, lessons in sparkles on the wave,

magne, and you remember that this king ordered gardens laid out all through the realm and decided by decree of government It was an expensive garden, laid out with spat elaboration. And yet I have to tell you of in my text—a fountain of gar-

streams from Lebanon. had the great ambition of his

as and I thought at what vast exthey had been laid out—at the expense mson flowers the blood of the old n's broken heart. But I have to tell you wof a garden laid out at vaster expense. no can calculate that vast expense? Tell me, ye women who watched Him hang; tell he, ye executioners who lifted and let Him down; tell me, thou sun that didst hide and e rooks that did fall, what the laying out of

for cannot find them anywhere else, you will find them along the paths, and you will find at the gateway. I there be no especial taste and no esand the daffodil, and the dahlia. If

be no especial taste and no especial s, you will find the Mexican cactus, and bell, and the arbutus, and the clusers there must be in every garden, and to tell you that in the garden of the

tween the thorns and the briers of this life, giving a kiss for a sting, and many s man has thought that life before him was a sek rock of trouble and found it covered all over with delightsome jasmine of Chris-

> elder, "I control more temper in five s than you do in five years." These gifted men, who have great exasperaanner and seem to be very different

time, and I knocked him down. Well." That man had in his soul the ord Jesus, but outside he was of thorns, and full of brambles, and full xasperations, but he could not hear the of a Saviour's mercy told without hav-

The memoer in boyhood that we had in estive flower, it was called the is a conflagration. When

at drops of blood ; when them in the church answer your quesasking anothe Why have we not romwells and Humboldts in the world? ants only a few giants of battle. They

shes with anger: he never utters a rash word. Always cold, always precise, always passive—beautiful snowdrop, but I don't like

m. I would rather have one Giant of Batthan 5000 snowdrops. rive me a man who may make some mis-tes in his ardor for the Lord's service her than that kind of nature which spends hole life in doing but one thing, and is keeping equilibrium. There are snowis in all the churches-men without any nputhy. Very good; they are in the orden of the Lord; therefore I know they ght to be there, but always snowdrops. ou have seen in some places perhaps a

ne century plant in full bloom, and you see the century plant your emower has been gathering up its beauty ble century, and it will not bloom arother his red years." Well, I in that in this garden of the

n of in my text, there is a cen-In has gain red up its bloom from all the res of eternit, and 19 centuries ago it put th its closs. It is not only a century plant. persion flower—the pass on flower o st, a crimson flower, blood at the roo ood on the leaves, the passion flower o the century plant of eternity. Come, from the north, and winds from the

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

He Gives Some Chapters of History on African Slavery.

Facts in Regard to Emancipation and Subsequent Events.

The institution of African slavery is so intimately connected with the history of Georgia and has been so closely interwoven with her civil zation that a brief acc unt of its origin and growth and sudden abolition should be recorded. Not for c.imination or exculpation, but that the truth of histor: may be vindicated. Facts-cold facts-are history, and they never olush to be narrated.

age prevailed, not only in many of the less civil zed countries of Europe and South America but in England, the foremost and most enlight ened government in the world. Early in this century the slave trade became odious to all philanthropists, but slavery itself was not. The brutality with which the trade was conducted and the "horrors of the middle pas-sage," as it was called, had awakened the pitof mankind, and by common consent the traffic in Africans and their transportation to other countries was prohibited under the severest penalties, both in Europe and the United

But, still the institution of s'avery continued where it had been planted. It not only continued, but was encouraged as a moral agency of civil zation until Wilberforce began the agitation of its abolishment in Englan l and her colonies in 1825. But the plant of this great reform was of slow growth, and emancipation was not accomplished until lorg slaves of England and all her colonies were en ancipated, and their owners were pail \$300,000,000 for them out of the national treas-

The sentiment of the people of the United States against slavery was more pronounced than it was in England, and the states began early to provide for immediate or gradual emancipation. Georgia was the fi st state to prohibit the slave trade with Africa, and she kept that prohibition inviolate while some of the nor hern states carried it on long af er their own slaves were emancipated. There was to them no profit in slavery, but there was fabuous gains in the traffic. Hence they gradually lisposed of their own by sending them south, and in some instances the young of their slaves were given away. (Appleton's Cyclopedia is authority for this) But the feeling in the states was generally verse to slavery and that feeling was for a

supported by son hern men. Pennsylvania provided for gradual cmancipation, and as late as 1840 her slaves were not all free, and in some cases were sold for debt. (see Appleton.) Rhode Islan'l and Connectient had a few left in 1840; New Jersey had 236 in 1850 New York emancipated in

That the southern states did not emanci-

time stronger at the south than at the north

pate was owing to a variety of circum-The climate was suited to the negro and he seemed contented and happy. The masters had invested more of their

the negro was peculiarly fitted, and the growth viting to his l.bor.

But more than all these reasons was the fear hat the laves were in such fast increasing numbers as to put the commonwealth in perdif they were freed. They were still affected with the same race traits they had inherited from barbarian ancestors, and could not be controlled as reedmen or as cit zens.

emancipation. This sentimen was slow v but surely spreading. Joseph Henry Lumpkin. the chief justice of our supreme court, was out-spoken as a co-worker with the gradual emancipatian policy inaugurated and advocated by Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

terness with which the New England abolitionists waged their unceasing war upon the south. Our people resented their threatened denomination and said: "If you let us alone we may do it, but you cannot drive us. We are penned up with these negroes and know where our William Loyd Garrison of Boston, founded

the anti-slavery party in 1831. Arthur Tappin became its fourth president in 1833. They expended much money in magnifying and exaggerating the abuses of s'avery. They declared that all laws of the government that r. cognized slavery were utterly null and void. As their party grew stronger they became more aggressive, and in 1844 the free soil party openly avowed that their object was to effect a dissolution of the union and to form a northern republic. They said that a union with slavery in it was a league with hell and a covenant with death. They were the first secess onists and remained so until the late civil war. The troops they furnished and the money they so freely contr. buted were not for the maintenance of the union, but to conquer the south and iberate the slaves. When Nathaniel Hawthorne was asked in 1861 if he was not in favor of the war he replied, "Yes I suppose so, but really I don't see what we have to fight about." It seemed to him that the south had done just what New England desired her to do-that is

This desperate haste and intensified hostility on the part of New England toward the south s difficult to explain. It was only a few years since they had emancipated the slaves they had not sold. It was ess than twen'y years since den all the way with those who trust and England had emancipated hers, and neither Georgia nor her sister states were ready for the love and serve Him, a garden all through the struggles of this life, a garden all up the

> as Judge Tourges says in his "Foo.'s Errand." "The south had controlled the government for fifty years, and New England was j alous-jealous to exasperation, and slavery was but the shibboleth that intensified their animosity. They made no war upon the slave trade, but rather winked at it and enjoyed its rith re urns. This is not an assertion but a fact, if their own historians are to be believed. In 1820 Justice Story, the great jurist, charged the grand juries of his New England circuit in the follow-

> "We have but too many undeniable proofs from unquestionable sources that the African slave trade is stil carried on among us with all the implicable ferocity and insatiable rapacity of former times. Avarice has grown more subtle in its evasions of the law. It watches and siezes its prey with an appetite quickened rather than suppre-sed. American citizens are steeped up to their very muths in this

> W. W. Story, the giftel son, in writing the bi-ography of his father says: "The fortunes of many men of prominenc : were secretly invested in this infamous traffic. Slavery itself had hardly disappeared in New England when the traffic took on new life and was winked at. A man might still have position in society and claim consideration as a gentlemen. nay, as a Christian, while his ships were freighted with human cargoes and his commerce was in the blood and pain of his fellow creatures. This practice was abs racely inveighed against, but was secretly indulged in. The chances of great fortunes inflamed the cupidity of men in my fathers circuit. It is notorious that many arge fortunes were the blood money of the slave trade, and owed their existence to the wretched cargoes that survived the horrors of the middle pa-sage. But this charge of my father Island seemed only to arouse the passions of those engaged in the traffic. The newspapers of the day publicly denounced my father and

ub) would deliver such a charge ought to be burled from the beach." And so the traffi: went on unmoles'ed. The N. w York Evening Post stated that no less than eighty-five vessels left the port of New York a 1859 and 1860, built, manned and equipped in New England for the African slave trade, and that they brought away not less than th ray thousand slaves to Brazil and the south. But Company have commenced working ten still there were no prosecutions. The navi s of hours daily. Up to the present they have the world seemed to be a-leep or perhaps the traffic was still winked at by the m rehant ships that traversed the seas. Whether it has reased since sou hern slavery was abolished is not known, but a telegram to the Associated Press

tells of a cargo that was recently wrecked off Madagascar coast. This much has been recorded to show to the rouths of this generation that neither Georgia nor the south was responsible for s avery nor he traffic in them across the seas, for f.om THE first organized strike in South Africa 1776 down to the present, there was but a single attempt made by a southern man to introduce joiners of Cape Town. They want an ad- African slaves into a southern port, and that attempt was a failure. The little yacht called the "Wanderer," was sized and condemned and largely in reased. They ask support of all her officers pursued with unrelenting vigor by a southern man, General Henry R. Jackson, who

A PROFESSIONAL aerobat finds employment t the zine mines of Ogdensburg, N. J. His Put, af er all, slavery was really the provokservices are required in getting out snarls ing cause of the late unhappy war between the states. Georgia second from the union no. still more perilous to await results. Her whitpopulation who were not state owners with henghtful mands in Georgia and especialty of their situation-secession in ant war and to Advertise in this paper and thus itstate lines with an inferior race that might become a terror. A few slaves had been manumitted and sent to Liberia, but the r. sult was

Major Waters, a wealthy planter of Gwinnett

ounty, had by will manumitted thirty-seven

bad, very bad.

slaves and his executor delivered them in Savannah to the colonization society. They were well provided with clothing and each with \$100 in gold and sent to Liberia free of charge. Thirty of them died within twe've months-the remaining seven escaped from their exile and found pas-age in a merchant vessel to Philadelphia. From there they made their return to Georgia through the friendly aid of Howell Cobb and Alex H. Stephens, who furnished them with the means of coming home. This case is fully reported in one of the earlier volumes of our supreme court reports, for the will of Major Waters was attacked by his heirs. But the common people of the south, the yeomanry, the toilers, were no lovers of the negro. They realized that he was in their way. The masters owned the best of the land and had the best stock and the best houses and ools and vehic'es, while the toilers had to take what they could get-no wonder they were jealons of the institution.

And yet these men, poor and struggling for a ivelihood in the mountains of nor h Georgia or down in the piney woods, did not he-itate to shoulder their r.fles and hurry to their country's call. "My country-right or wrong"was their motto. Only one-seventh of the taxpayers of the state were owners of slave. in 860 and not more than one soldier in ten was interested in slavery. In fact, some counties in north Georgia sent more soldiers to the field than there were slaves in the county.

Surely these men were not fighting for slavery or its perpetuation. They fought as their forefathers did who resisted a little tax on tea when not one in a thousand drank it. The common idea was that "them fellers up north had been kickin' at us a long time, and if old Joe Brown and Bob Toombs and Howell Cobb said it was time to cut loose from 'em and fight them it was all right and they were ready. Bit anti-lavery was not a predominant sen-timent up north outside of New England. The cry of the west and of most of the north was the union-it must be preserved." General Grant, whom the north ido ized and honored, was himself a slave owner and lived off of their hire in St. Louis until freedom came. Some of Mrs. Lincoln's kindred in Kentucky were slave owners and her brother se ved as a staff officer in the confederate a my. Mr. Lincoln himself declared that he only signed the emancipation proclamation as a war measure to suppress the bellion as it was called an i to save the union. He repeatedly refused to take such a step though urged by the members of his cabinet to do so. General Frement, in August, 1861, issue I a military order that emancip ted the slaves of rebels in Missouri. Mr. Lincoin promptv r. voked this order. In May, 1862, General Hunter issued a similar order declaring all rever free. So soon as Mr. Lincoln heard of the issued a proclamation declaring it void and in his letter to Horace G eely in August, 1862, he said: "My paramount object is to save the union and not either to save or de-troy davery. If I could save the union without freeing any slave I would do it; If I could do by freeing all the slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and le ving others alone I would do that." In the minds of both Lin oln and Grant there was but little sentiment conc rning slavery as an institution, but after emancipation they very naturally accepted all the honor that the north and England showered upon them and entered heartily into plans for the safe adjustment of the matters that this sudden enfranchisement in-

Such, my young friends, were the causes and consequences of the institution of slavery in Georgia. For half a century it had proved a blessing to both races—a blessing to the negro because it had brought him from a savage state into that of semi-civilization and had elevated his posterity and given them a chance to live as human beings and to worship God as Christians -- a blessing to the white race in clearing up the forests and advancing agriculture and in building our railroads. But as the years rolled on it seemed to be manifested that the institution had run its course and the time was near at hand when it would cease to be a blessing to either race. Before the late war, its doom was in vitable, for even had secession succeeded and slavery continued it could not have been maintained against the convictions of the unfriendly north and the nations that ympathized with her.

Why this wonderful change in the status of 1.000,000 of slaves had to be baptised in blood and in tears to make it a reality is known only to that Providence who doeth all things well. We might as well ask why Cain was p. rmitted to kill Abel, or why Napoleon was permitted to ravage Europe and destroy millions of lives, and after all accomplish no good that we can

But the negro was safe during all the struggle, Whether he stayed or fled he was in no danger. He seemed to have no deep concern about his freed m or a continuation of his bondage. Thousands of them followed their young masters in the war-many of them were captured, but would not stay. "Gwine back to Dixie" was their song. Never was such mutual affection shown between master and servant; never such proof that in the main the master was kind and the servant loyal. During all these bloody years when our men were in the field and wives and mothers and daughters were unprotected at home not a single act of violence was heard of from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. As General Jackson so beautifully said: "They deserve a monument that should reach the stars, and on it I would inscribe, 'To the lovalty of the slaves of the confederate states during the years 1862-'63-'64.' What monument will be deserved by their children is the unsolved problem. They are still on probation .- BILI ARP, in Atlanta Constitution.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE German Kaiser is a very expert horse-

QUEEN VICTORIA'S late continental trip cost

bout \$30,000. SAMUEL MINTURN PECK, the poet, now weighs 250 pounds. In Spain the Duke of Veragua is popularly known as the best breeder of bulls for bull

THE former Adjutant General of the United States Army, General R. C. Drum, is living on a farm in Maryland.

LORD WOLSELEY, the greatest of living English soldiers, is below medium height and slender and lithe of frame.

THE Earl of Craven, at the very altaritself, and in the act of receiving the hand of his bride, in New York, wore his trousers turned JULES VERNE, who is about to bring out his

seventy-fourth novel, is said to be a native of Warsaw. His real name is said to be Olche-PRINCE BISMARCK recently addressed the

mentioning the subject of dueling he did not actually condemn it. PRESIDENT McCosm. of Princeton College is a great lover of flowers and he watches over those in his garden as tenderly as does

students at Bonn and it is recorded that ip

W. S. GILBERT has so far cleared \$200,000 off his play of "Pygmalion and Galatea," which is said to be the most valuable thea-

trical property in the world. When Gladstone is about to make a great speech in the House of Commons somebody tidies him up, straightens his neckcloth, brushes his coat and puts a flower in his but

PROFESSOR CASPAR RENE GREGORY, the only American we recall who is a professor in German university, has just received the honorary doctorate in theology from the theological faculty at Leipzig. HENRY REGINALD ASTOR CAREY, a nephew of the late John Jacob Astor, died suddenly of heart disease at Newport, R. L. He was a declination to obeying his instructions

TWENTY-TWO MEN SCALDED. Horrible Accident on a Mississippi River S'eamboat.

The steamer Ohio collapsed a flue at

his native State.

mont, Mo., scalding twenty-two men, whose crimes is that of driving settlers, six of whom died before reaching the in all cases negroes, off their homehospital, at Cairo. The dead are Woods, · captain Thomas the watch, Hampton Collins, W. W. Hurshman and three others, names | Some of the homesteaders driven off unknown. R. W. Carew, of Danville, Va., will probably die. W. H. Dickey, of Newport, Ky., seriously scalded; C. J. Pullman, of Orange, N. J., badly scalded; John Ralph, hands scalded; Aaron Johnson, Memphis, second cook, slightly burned; D. R. Randolph, Covington, Kv., badly scalded; Ed Ross, burned all over the body. All of the above are white. The following are colored, all badly scalded and several will probably die: Gilbert Childress, Holten Tate, Fred Neil, Charles Jack-Evans Freeman, William Jackson, W. Cincinnati and Memphis Packet Com-

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

Notes of Her Progress and Prosperity Briefly Epitomized

And Important Happenings from Day to Day Tersely Told.

Fire at Savannah, Ga., Tuesday norning destroyed the boathouse of Major Wilkins, of Waynesboro, on Hutchinson's island, opposite the city, together with his fine naptha launch worth \$3,000. Total loss about \$5,000. The grand lodge of Odd Fellows, of

North Carolina, convened in annual session in Raleigh, Tuesday. The order has gained largely during the year ust ended. It has 102 subordinate odges and 4,200 members, a gain of A Raleigh, N. C., special of Tuesday

says: A great deal of rain has fallen the past week all over North Carolina. The larger streams are very high. The Roanoke has broken the great levees built by convicts at the state farms and \$15,000 of damage is already done. Eight hundred feet of levee is swept away.

A handsome granite monument erected to the memory of the late James Barren Hope, known as the poet laureate of Virginia, was unveiled at Norfolk, Va., Thursday. The confederate camps of that section and the typographical union attended in a body. The monument was erected by friends of the dead editor and poet. The members of the National Repub-

ican League met in Louisville. Ky. Tuesday, in annual convention. Between 2,500 and 3,000 republican visitors from all over the union were present. The citizens, democratic and republicans alike, threw open their doors to bid them welcome, and the freedom of the city was tendered them. The executive committee of the peo-

ple's party mct at Nashville, Tenn., Thursday and discussed the situation. They decided that The Toiler should be owned by the alliance and that the financial question should be made the one great issue of 1894. A general discussion followed, in which opinions were exchanged and the prospects of the party talked of.

A Columbia dispatch of Thursday says: The railroad board of equalization for South Carolina have made assessments for the year. No material change was made, although in some instances there were slight reductions. The railroads were notified to appear in June and enter any protests they might wish to make. It is not known whether they will do anything but simply trust to the decision of the

The calendar of the United States district court at Atlanta for the March term beginning May the 29th, has been made up. The Redwine case does not appear on it-the reason given at the United States attorney's office being that the case will not be ready for trial at that time. It begins to look now as if this famous case will have to go over until the fall term, unless it shall be taken up as a special assignment some time in the month of June.

The colored teachers of Georgia and others interested in the education of the negro children of the state will meet in convention at Atlanta on the 20th of June. The educational convention will last three days, and be largely attended. A number of leading negroes from other states have been invited to be present. The colored press convention will also meet at that time. They will be joined by representatives of negro papers from other

The stockholders of the Georgia railroad met in annual session at Augusta Wednesday. The fifty-eighth annual report was presented, showing resources, liabilities, expenditures and income of the road. The report was accompanied by a full statement of the business and expenses for the past business year. The capital stock is \$4,200,000 and surplus \$1,38..264.98. The annual rental is \$600,000, The net earnings of the road for the past nine monts were \$280,367.68.

A Jackson, Miss., news special says: Sheriff McNair arrived at 5 o'clock p. m. Tuesday bringing the six whitecaps who were sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. They were at once placed in the penitentiary, donned the stripes and will be put to work at once. About forty indictments have been found against the parties who attempted to release the white caps and bull-dozers. Quiet prevails at Brookhaven, and the sheriff does not think there will be any further resistance to

In the United States court at Charleston, S. C., Tuesday, argument was resumed in the Augusta and Knoxville railroad case for the appointment of a receiver. This case is merely a continuation of the proceedings instituted in Georgia and South Carolina recently which resulted in the making of J. H. Averill receiver of the port Royal and Augusta railroad. It is generally believed that the present suit will result in transfering the receivership of the Augusta and Knoxville railroad from Mr. Comer to Colonel Averill.

A Columbia, S. C., special of Tuesday says: When Governor Tillman read Solicitor Jervey's latest letter concerning the prosecution of the Denmark lynchers he said that the constitutionality of instruction to Mr. Jervey was unnecessary of discussion, prominent in club life in New York City and impeachment. The governor said he had ample law to uphold him, and cited the order of Governor Jeter directing Solicitor Cethron to prosecute the Clishy-Bland once on Colicitor Bonhom was a relative of the de-

A Jackson, Miss., special of Monday says: The United States grand jury 7 o'clock Sunday morning near Bell- is now after the white caps among stead entries. It is said that sufficient evidence has been obtained in several cases to identify the guilty parties. reside in Lincoln county, the seat of the recent uprising, and it is known that the new registrar of the land office at Jackson has been notified of similar outrages in other counties which he has referred to the district attorney with the urgent recommendation that all possible steps be taken to bring the culprits to justice.

A Protest by Austria.

Advices of Thursday from Vienna state that the Austrian government has son, Charles Thomas, James Howard, | formally protested against the action of the Russian authorities in expelling M. Henry, Albert Robinson and from Russian Poland, Herr Roswadow-George Washington. Cyrus Myers, ski, a member of the Austrian Reichthe second mate, is missing and is stag and owner of the land in Russian supposed to have been blown over- Poland, where Roswadowski was living ard. The steamer belongs to the temporarily looking after his interests when ordered to leave the country by Russian officials.

WORLD'S FAIR BANK CLOSED.

The Chemical National Bank of Chictgo Goes Under. The doors of the Chemical National

oank at Chicago did not open for business Tuesday morning. This notice was posted or the door of the bank: "The business of the Chemical National bank of Chicago is suspended, and I am in possession in the interest of the comptreller of currency. JAS. D. STURGISS,

"National Bank Examiner."

THE BRANCH OF THE BANK AT THE EXPO-SITION GOES UNDER.

A special fron the World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, savs: Among the exhibits at the exposition Tuesday was a national bank under suspension. | florins. The exhibits was not an attractive or pleasing one in the eyes of the foreigners who had money on deposit, but the fears of not getting it back re unfounded. The World's Fair branch of the

Chemical National bank of Chicago, now in the hands of Uncle Sam, usually opened its doors on the second floor of pavilion D, the administration building at 9 o'clock. At 9:25 came a telephone message from Cashier Baden, at the down-town office of the suspended bank, to close the doors of the aposition branch. This was done and soon there was a

line of anxious, complaining depositors, some representing themselves, while others represented states or concerns. They wanted to get in close to the paying teller's window, but he talked to those who understood English in a reassuring way and some went The paying teller said he would

have paid the checks presentel before the doors were closed, but he had not the combination to the vault. Treasan early caller. He said he had a small account with

the bank, but was confident every depositor would be paid in full and conciseness and strength. THE QUESTION OF A SUCCESSOR.

The question of a successor to the Chemical national bank at the fair is one to be decided by the directory at near Matamoras, in Tamaulipas, in its next meeting. The U.S. government and national commission of Missouri have money in the bank. The Chemical National bank paid

\$10,000 for the privilege of doing business in the world's fair grounds, and has always done a good business. The troubles of the bank people will begin when the foreigners from the midway Plaissance villages, who speak little or no English and have excitable natures, learn of the suspension. The bank has want it back in a hurry.

PENSION FRAUDS UNEARTHED. A Norfolk Lawyer Charged with Swindling Uncle Sam.

A Washington special of Wednesday says: The pension department believes that it has unearthed stupendous pension frauds. An attorney of Norfolk, Va., named W. R. Drewry, now under arrest, is charged with securing fraudulent pension claims by the wholesale, using as his instruments, in many cases, colored women and men who could not read or write. About twelve months ago Secretary Noble ordered three cases dropped from the pension rolls that Drewry had secured and later on he was debarred from practice. When the present administration came into power a thorough investigation was made, and when it was concluded it was discovered that about 98 per cent of the cases he had handled under the act of June 27, 1890, was secured through the filing of false declarations. The extent of the frauds can be understood when it is stated that 166 cases were granted and that every one of them carried arrears. The importance of the discoveries necessitated prompt action and Mr. A. P. Albert, supervising examiner of the ants, was immediately sent to Norfolk, where they are pursuing their investigations. They have learned that Drewry did a thriving business. In his office occupying desk room was a notary public named B. A. Richardson. When Richardson went out of the

office Drewry used the notary's seal. attesting the false evidence, which he had prepared, and forwarding the papers to Washington. Richardson is said to have been ignorant of the use to which his seal had been put and Drewry has already been convicted of forging the notary's name and seal. The result of the examiner's work will be shown within a few days.

Drewry was arrested about one year ago on the charge of securing fraudupensions, but owing, it is said, to laxity on the part of the local authorities, escaped punishment. The amount will not be known until the the special examiners make their report, but as the arrears in considerable sums have been paid on many of the one hundred and sixty-six fraudulent cases, the steals will probably aggregate \$100,000.

RUSSIANS PROTEST

Against the Extradition Treaty Be tween Their Country and Ours.

A Washington special of Sunday says: George Kenan has sent to Pres ident Cleveland from a "group of educated and patriotic citizens, who are living temporarily in western Europe," a protest against the recently ratified ter, N. Y., whose financial standing was posed." Russian extradition treaty, with the attacked when A. G. Yates assigned a member of the Rhode Island Legislature and he might find himself a subject for ple of the United States. The address office of the county clerk, a general as concludes: "The educated Russian public can rely on its own strength and on the strength of the people.

while you and your senators, instead of helping us, are giving your support to the autocracy that oppress us. In so doing you are obstructing universal procress. You can expect nothing from Russia, that is exhaused and tora be the civil struggle, which, despite the assurances of the Russian secretary of legation, is still going on. But a free Russia -a Russia emancipa ed from political slavery-wou d be a true and all powerful friend of America in the vast arena of the Pac.fic, that 'Mediterranean of the future,' which is soon to be the scene of a new act in the great drama of the world's "People of America! We are not political

suspects in our own country and we re at liberty to return to it. We are not actuated by hatred, nor by resentment for p resoual injus tices. Our only reason for appealing to you is the conviction that you can be made to understand the terrible situation of the peop'e who seek protection in your country, and prope who are doing what you would do were you a citizen of Russia.

A New York dispatch says: S. V. White, whose failure was recently an-

The "Deacon" Paying Up.

nounced at the stock exchange, sent the following communication to the president of the exchange Monday: "Please announce to the members of the exchange that I have collected from brokers in the exchange who are doing business for me sufficient balances that I am able to pay the 25 per cent of my adjusted differences to members who are my creditors. If they send statements to my office tomorrow morning I will send checks as | 000.

TELEGRAPHIC GLEANINGS.

The News of the World Condensed Into Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs.

Interesting and Instructive to All Classes of Readers.

Mrs. Elise Depew, wife of Chauncey M. Depew, died at her residence in

The prominent firm of Brueder & Wolff, manufacturers of carpets, at Vienna, Austria, have failed. The liabilities are stated to be 1,000,000 Ark., by the Iron Mountain Lumber company,

No. 999, in a run Wednesday between Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., made a mile in thirty-two seconds, equal to 112 1-2 miles an hour. The Chicago city council Monday night passed unanimously a resolution declaring for an open Sunday at the world's fair grounds, and, as represen-

the world's Columbian exposition, criticised the financial management which closes the gates one day out of The train and power house of the Grand View Beach road at Rochester, N. Y., which runs along the lake shore for several miles, was burned to the ground Thursday morning. Thirteen

out of fourteen cars, 500 tons of coal, all tools and appliances destroyed. Loss, sixty thousand, covered by in-Judge William L. Niblack died at his residence in Indianapolis, Sunday, aged seventy-one yoars. Judge Niblack served fourteen years in congress urer Seaberger, of the exposition, was and twelve years on the supreme bench, where his decisions attracted

the attention of the bench and bar of

the whole country for their clearness,

General Manuel Gonzales, ex-president of the republic of Mexico and governor of the state of Guanajuato, died Monday afternoon. He was born 182). He was the possessor of great personal courage, which was largely instrumental in securing him a considerable following. He was president from 1880 to 1884.

Lieutenant R. T. Peary left Philadelphia Sunday for St. Jones, N. F., to complete his arrangements for the vessel to take the exploring party to Melville bay. The party will be composed of ten, seven of whom have already been chosen, and the route a good deal of their money in large and | will be the same as that followed by | Florida, 92; Alabama, 93; Mississipsmall accounts, and depositors will the way of New Foundland, Baffins pi, 85; Louisiana, 87; Texas, 81; bay and Whale Island. A Melbourne Australia, special

says: The bank of Victoria, limited, has suspended. According to the balance sheet last December, the deposits amounted to over seven million pounds. The failure is of great importance. The bank had several branches, and its London office was at No. 28 Clements Lane, E. C. The subscribed capital of the bank of Victoria was one million two hundred thousand pounds. The liabilities are about double that amount.

The village of North Galveston, ten miles northwest of Warsaw, Ind., was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday. The residence of J. J. Jackson, among others, was consumed, and the entire family, consisting of himself, wife, two sons and a daughter, perished in the flames. Several other families were badly burned. Many families lost their entire earthly possessions, and made their escape clad only in night clothes. Loss, \$75,000.

A south-bound freight train on the Ohio River railroad went off the track at Walker's, twelve miles south of Parkersburg, W. Va., Thursday morning, falling thirty-five feet. Fire communicated with oil from the freight cars, burning five of the cars, caboose and two cars of general merchandise. southern district, with several assist- Two men were killed, one being burned until he was unrecognizable. Another was fatally injured. Conductor George Ernest was badly injured. A special dispatch of Thursday from

Detroit, Mich., says that one-half of Spring Lake, a village two miles above Grand Haven, has been destroyed by fire. The village has five churches, a graded public school, a library, three hotels and several sawmills. For the second time within five years the town has had a terrible visitation from fire. Eighty families are homeless. The loss will foot up to \$160,000. Amount of insurance is not known.

A Chicago dispatch of Wednesday says: Vermont's day at the world's fair grounds was a glorious one. The dedication of the Green Mountain State building was the feature of the day, and fully 1,000 persons assembled to participate in the exercises. The delegation, which came from the various cities of Vermont, was headed by Governor Fuller. The governor was accompanied by a host of state and ex-state officers, among them being ex-Governor Dillingham, ex-Governor Farnham, ex-Governor Pingree, Lieutenant Governor Strandhan, ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodbury and a number of others.

H. H. WARNER FAILS.

H. H. Warner, the big medicine man

The Big Patent Medicine Man Financially Embarrassed.

and republican politician, of Rochesrequest that it be laid before the peo- few weeks ago, on Thursday filed in the words maintained absolute silence, alsignment to Job E. Hedges, New York. There are no preferred creditors. The usual provision for the payment of just expenses, wages, and salaries pro rata according to the amount of assets, is made. No figures are given. Job E. Hedges is secretary of the state league of the republican clubs. For a week Marcenus H. Briggs, as

Mr. Warner's attorney, has been all over the east and through the state, wherever Mr. Warner's paper is held, seeking to compromise the claims against him. It is said that the proposition was that the notes now held against Mr. Warner should be taken up, and new ones be given in their place to run six months and one year. This arrangement seemed more satisfactory to most of the creditors than an assignment, and it was to go into effect when a sufficient number of the creditors should agree to it to enable Mr. Warner to weather the storm. This could not be done, however, without the assent of those creditors who have begun actions and who were about to be in a position to take judg-

There are now pending eight suits against H. H. Warner. The largest claim is that made in behalf of the cred itors of A. G. Yates, by the assignee. That is for \$65,000. The other five suits are on notes for \$5,000 each, and the total amount now in suit against Mr. Warner foots up to \$100,-

GROWTH OF THE SOUTH

the Past Week.

The Industrial Development During

A review of the industrial situation in the south for the past week shows the organization of a cotton compress manufacturing company, with \$1,000,000 capital, at Waco, Texas, by the Bersonette Cotton Compress company; of a cotton mill with \$290,000 capital at Sumter, S. C., by the Sumter Cotton Manufacturing company; of a cotton mill with \$200,000 capital at Monroe, Ga., by B. S. Walker and associates; of a cotton mili with \$150,000 capital at Hogansville, Ga., by J. F. Mobley and others: of a gold miring investment of \$100,000 at Gordonsville, Va.; and of a \$100,000 coal mining New York city at 12:30 o'clock Sunday | company at Menardville, Texas, by the San Saba Mining company; of a \$75,000 cotton seed oil mill at Vidalia, La., by Jno. A. Lewis and others; of an iron working plant with \$ 0,000 capital at Galveston, Texas, by the Astall Iron Works company; of a lumber manufacturing company, capatalized at \$50,000, at Prescott, and of a stove and tin works plant at Louisville, Ky., capital \$40,000, by T. F. Henley and as-

The New York Central's new engine, sociates. Thirty-eight new industries were established or incorporated during the week, together with nine enlargements of manufactories and fourte n important new buildings. Among the new industries not above referred to are a distillery at Burgin, Ky., electric lighting plants at Notasulga, Ala., Fairmont and Palatine, West Va.; a grain elevator at Richmond, Va.; and ice factories at Charlotte, N. C., New Orleans, La., Dyersburg, Tenn., and Cleburne, Tex. An iron foundry on a large scale, is retatives of \$5,000,000 worth of stock in orted at Mobile, Ala., a lock factory at La-Grange, Ga., and a mantel factory at Louisville,

Mining companies have been organized at Waycross, Ga., and Fairmont. W. Va., a quarrying company at Sanford, N. C., chemical works at Savannah, Ga., and a tobacco factory at Mt. Airy, N. C. Lumber mills will be built a: Middl-sborough, Ky., Wilmington, N. C. and Denlron, Va., a sish and blind factory at Winston, N. C., and saw and planing mills at Cotton Piant, Ark., Bainbridge, Ga. and Mosley's Bluff, La.

The enlargements for the week include electrical plants at Nashville, Tenn., and vicks-burg, Mi-s.; a foundry at Salem, Va.; cotton oil mills at Demopolis. Ala., and Kyle. Texas; a planing mill at Pollard, Ala., and cotton mills at Barnesville, Ga., Maiden, N. C., and Newberry, S. C.

Among the new buildings reported are a bank building at Roanoke, Va., business houses

at Abbeville and Rome. Ga., Knoxville, Tenn., and Wythal, Va., a \$30,000 court house at Texarkana, Ark. a \$4',000 masonic buildin at Lynchburg, Va., a school building at Knoxville, Tenn., and a large hotel at White Sul-phur Springe, Va.—Tradesman (Chattanooga, Tenn.

Department Bulletin Showing the Condition of the Fleecy Staple.

MAY COTTON REPORT.

The cotton report of the department of agriculture for May relates to the progress of cotton planting and the contemplated acreage. The proportion of the proposed breadth already planted on the first of May was 85.2 per cent, which approaches very closely the area usually planted at that date, which is estimated at 86 per cent. The returned estimates for the sev-

eral states are as follows: Virginia, 11; North Carolina, 85; South Carolina, 90; Georgia, 92;

Arkansas, 71; Tennessee, 76. These figures indicate that planting is well up to the average as to the time. The only states that are behind in planting are Virginia, where the delay is caused by the cold backward spring. Texas caused by the extensive drougth and backward spring, and Arkansas and Tennessee where an extensive rainfall and cold weather has retarded operations. Some indications have been given as

pared with that of last year, which was considerably below the average for the series of years, but they are of uncertain character, and therefore it is impossible to base any satisfactory predictions thereon, and the figures relating thereto are only given to indicate what the correspondents believed to be the intention as to The reported increase of average is 1.8 per cent. The percentages by

to the contemplated acreage as com-

state are as follows: Virginia, 123; North Carolina, 116; South Carolina, 106; Georgia, 103; Florida, 116: Alabama, 102; Mississippi, 98; Louisiana, 98; Texas, 100; Arkansas, 98; Tennessee, 100.

There will be less replatting than usual, owing to the great scarcity of seed. The estimate of acreage will be made on the 1st of June, as usual.

KAISER WILLIAM TALKS.

An Address to the Army Which Caused a Profound Sensation. A special from Berlin, Germany, says: While reviewing the troops in the field at Tempelhofer Tuesday the

German emperor ordered the principal officers of the imperial guard to gather around him and addressed them as follows: "I have been seriously disappointed in the patriotism of the late reichtag. I hope the coming reichtag will adopt the military bill, but if the coming reichtag should refuse to adopt it, I am determined to carry the bill into ef-

fect, despite the unpatriotic opposition.

I know myself that I am alon, with the

federated princes and the people." The speech of the emperor is causing enormous excitement among the people. It appears in the North German Universal Gazette in double-leaded prominence. Those who heard the emperor speak say that he spoke with unusual emphasis, pausing at every word in order to convey the sense of his determination to abide by his declaration. There is a profound and widespread impression that the emperor would not hesitate to risk a conflict with the new reichstag should it prove hostile to the bill. The emperor's concluding words in addressing

his officers were: "I felt the necessity to tell you candidly my decision as I told you my hopes when the bill was first pro-

The officers who heard the emperor's with the kaiser's views. Leading men in German politics who have heard of the emperor's speech now consider that he has embarked on a policy of Prussian high toryism, and that the chances or the freissinnage party to bring about a moderate liberal era have vanished.

TO DEAL IN ELECTRICITY.

A Syndicate Formed to Utilize the Power of Niagara Falls. A syndicate was formed at New York Thursday with \$4,000,000, capital

for the construction and equipment of a line between Niagara Falls and Albady, N. Y., for the transmission of electric power, generated by the Niagara Falls Power Company, with the waters of Niagara river, passing through wheel pits into a tunnel, which has just been completed. The tunnel is 8,000 feet in length and twenty-four feet in diameter. The Niagara Falls Power Company has expended nearly \$5,000,000 in its development at the falls and consumed nearly three years in the work. It now seeks a market for the electric energy thus generated. Through the medium of the transmitting company the cities along its proposed line can be supplied with electricity for light, heat and power. Stations are to be erected to regulate the

Advertise now, it will pay you,

at Astoria, Oregon, patrolled the harbor to prevent fishermen from landing fish or sell same to terms and agreed to pay the propesed price of \$1.15 per salmon. They also compelled the non-union fishermen to throw overcoard all the salmon they had caught.

SERMON.

Nevada and the Rocky mountains and then poured down in water to those aqueducts. and it kept the fields in great luxuriance and I thought to myself-how like the garden of Christ! All around it the barrenness of sin and the barrenness of the world, but our eyes are unto the hills; from whence ad poured down the side of the mountain and gave great luxuriance to the gardens at cometh our help. There is a river the the foot, and you see now the allusion of my streams whereof shall make glad the city of our God, the fountain of gardens and streams from Lebanon. Water to slake the thirst. water to refresh the fainting, water to wash the unclean, water to toss up in fountains under the sun of righteousness until you can

eason of the year, when the parks and the A mother wished to impress her child with the love of God, and so in the spring-time,

lessons in stars on the sky, lessons in flowers sall over the earth. Well, my friends, you know very well that received. There was the garden of Charle-

what kind of flowers should be planted in se gardens. Henry IV. at Montpellier decreed that there should be flowers planted hroughout his realm and gardens laid out, and he specially decreed that there should be alpine pyrana and French piz Shenstone, the poet, was more calebrated for his gardens than for his poetry. His poetry has faded from the ages for the most part, but his gardens are immortal. To all the aghout his realm and gardens laid out, my of his place he added perfection of Palisade and arch and arbor and metain and rustic temple had their iderful specimens, and the cak, and the hazel, and the richest woods of the forest were planted in that garden. He had genius, and he had industry, and all his genthe and all his industry, and an his gentus and all his industry he applied to the beautification of that garden. He gave for it \$1500, and he sold it at last for \$85,000, or what was equal to that number of dellars.

> kingdom of heaven." Oh, glorious Gardener of the church! Christ comes to it now, and Abbotsford and lay out extensive and about it. It broke his heart At his last payment of £100,000, Thy will be done." The hardest prayer a out these gardens and building epf Abbotsford, at that time his is ago, when I walked through den!" and while you were watching the

is garden cost. This morning, amid the roma and brightness of the springtime, it is propriate that I show you how the church Christ is a garden. are plants in it. That would be a strange den in which there were no flowers. If

i are the rarest plants. - Sometimes ill find the violet, inconspicuous, but s heaven—Christian souls with no preut of vast usefulness, comparatively unitain on earth, but to be glorious in spheres. Violets and violets all the u cannot tell where these Christians en save by the brightening face of the or the steaming tureen of the stand ick pillow, or the new curtain that at the giare of the sun from the poor bt. Such characters are perhaps bet-

apathy.

garden of the Lord I find the Mexis. loveliness within, thorns withmen with great sharpness of behavior menner, but within them the peace of the love of God, the grace of God. are hard men to handle, ugly men to h very apt to strike back when you te them, yet within them all loveliness attraction, while outside so completely it mate. Mexican cactus all the time. It is placed elder to a Christian minister, er you would do better to control your "Ah," said the minister to the

that they should be, really have in als that which commends them to the Mexican cactus all the time. So a id to me years ago: "Do you think to become a member of the church? such a violent temper. terday I was crossing Jersey City It was very early in the morning, and s milkman putting a large quantity of his can, and I said: 'That is the sir,' and he got off the cart and indo you think I could ever become

the tears roll down his cheek. There was timess within, but roughness outside, cactus all the time. er's garden what we called the Giant e, a peculiar rose, very red and very of Battle. And so in the garden of the ve find that kind of flower-the Pauls Martin Luthers, the Wyclifs, the John of battle. What in other men

ir work, and they do it well.
I find also in the church of God a that I shall call the snowdrop, very ful, but cold. It is very pure—pure as owdrop, beautiful as the snowdrop s cold as the snowdrop. No special thy. That kind of man never loses patience; he never weeps, he never

mry plant. I do not suppose there is a a in this house who has ever seen more

cont, and winds from the east, and winds from the most the rest, and scatter the perfume of the long through all Nations, crease your business,

Until 1843, only fifty years ago, African bond-

The ordinance of 1787 that excluded the institution from the northwestern territories was

money in them than had been done further The invention of the cotton gin had sud lenly stimulated the cultivation of cotton, for which

Sull, there was an intelligent and influential number of our p ople who favored gradual

This policy would certainly have been adopted by Georgia, but for the intole; ance and bit-

Was it an earnest sympathy for the slaves or political hatred of their masters or both? for

one paper in Boston declared that any judge

was then assistant attorney general of the

because she desired to perpetuate slavery, but rather because she could not maintain her rights under the constitution. She de ited an outlet in the territories, an outlet for the negrofor their rapid increase was alarming. Soc believed that it was perdous to emanc pate and apidly emigraing to the west. The most hose advanced in years, saw and felt the peril remain in the union was to be imprisened by